



Classical Conditioning Principles

Aspects of Conditioning

Psychology 390
Psychology of Learning
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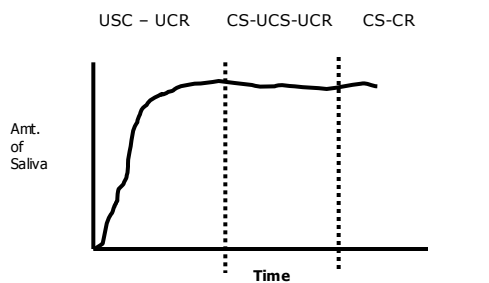
The CC Paradigm Again

	UCS	UCR
CS	UCS	UCR
	CS	CR

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CC Graph of the Process



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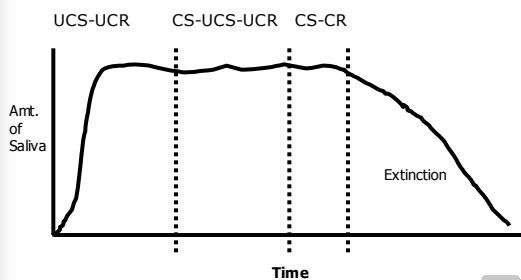
Extinction

- Is a decrease in a conditioned response due to repeated exposures.
- Occurs when the UCS is not present.

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Extinction Graph of the Process



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Spontaneous Recovery

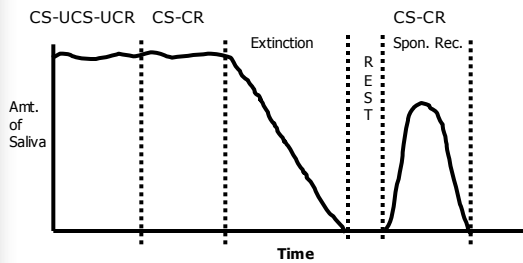
After extinction has occurred, give a rest period, then present the CS again.

Again, you get a CR but it is lower than the original CR.

Can do several times

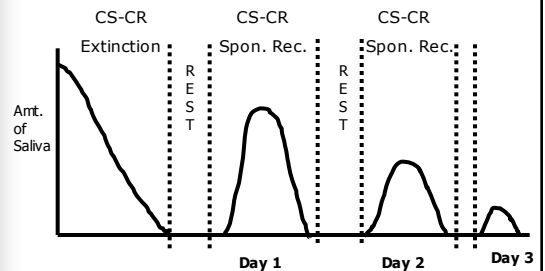
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Spontaneous Recovery Graph of the Process



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Continued



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Points

- There must be a rest period or no Spon. Recovery occurs.
- The height of the Spon. Recovery CR is lower than the original height of the CR.
- The height of the Spon. Recovery CR on Day 2 is lower than Day 1.
- The height of the Spon. Recovery CR on Day 3 is lower than Day 2.

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Total Extinction

When you present the CS after spontaneous recovery, but you get no CR.

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Generalization

- When a response is acquired to a CS, other CS's will also evoke the same conditioned response.
 In addition, the closer the new stimulus is to the original conditioned stimulus, the higher the probability is that the response will occur.

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Example

Original CS	Get CR
Uses a red light	Same CR
Orange red light	Less CR
Yellow Red light	No CR
Yellow light	

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Discrimination

Here the organism differentiates or discriminates between the original stimulus and the new stimulus.

- The organism is presented with the original CS and a new CS.
- The organism responds to the original CS and not to the new CS.

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Higher Order Conditioning

- Also called secondary conditioning

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	UCS	UCR
CS	UCS	UCR
	CS	CR
CS ₂	CS ₁	CR
	CS ₂	CR
CS ₃	CS ₂	CR
	CS ₃	CR

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Example

Discipline → Pain/Fear
Teacher → Discipline → Pain/Fear
Teacher → Pain/Fear

Things associated with the teacher
Classroom → Teacher → Pain/Fear
Classroom → Pain/Fear

Result: Kid doesn't want to be in the classroom.

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